

Please insert the following passage beginning at page 15, line 12:

B2 -- Table 1 shows comparison in performances between a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure fabricated by spinning working in accordance with the present invention and a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure fabricated by drawing as a conventional method. It is assumed in Table 1 that a circular-shaped metal structure is used as a fixing roller.

[Table 1]

Thickness [mm]	Invention				Drawing			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
0.10	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
0.09	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.08	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.07	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.06	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.05	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.04	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.03	○	○	○	○	x	x	x	x
0.02	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

In Table 1, column "A" indicates uniformity in thickness, column "B" indicates straightness, column "C" indicates hardness, and column "D" indicates total estimate. A circle (○) in columns A, B and C indicates that the circular-shaped metal structure passes the test, and a cross (x) in columns A, B and C indicates the circular-shaped metal structure cannot pass the test.

For instance, a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm, fabricated in accordance with the present invention, passes the tests with respect to uniformity in thickness, straightness and hardness, whereas a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09

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mm, fabricated in accordance with the conventional method, cannot pass the tests with respect to the same.

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In Table 1, both a circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the present invention and a circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with a conventional method, that is, drawing are tested with respect to uniformity in thickness, straightness and hardness. A total estimate in column D was made taking the results of the tests in columns A, B and C into consideration. A circle (O) in column D indicates that the circular-shaped metal structure is practically usable, and a cross (x) in column D indicates the circular-shaped metal structure is practically unusable.

As is obvious in view of Table 1, a thin-walled circular-shaped metal structure fabricated in accordance with the conventional method has to have a thickness of 0.10 mm or greater in order to be practically usable. Even if a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm or smaller is fabricated in accordance with the conventional method, the circular-shaped metal structure cannot be practically usable.

In contrast, as is obvious in view of Table 1, the present invention can provide a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness in the range of 0.03 mm to 0.10 mm both inclusive, which is practically usable.

Thus, the present invention makes it possible to fabricate a circular-shaped metal structure having a thickness of 0.09 mm or smaller, which could not be fabricated in accordance with the conventional method.--

IN THE CLAIMS:

Kindly cancel claims 3, ~~6~~ and 21, without prejudice.

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